

## The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

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## "Yes."

They stood above the world,  
In a world apart;  
And she drew her happy eyes,  
And still she drew her happy eyes,  
Of her happy heart.  
And the moonlight fell above her,  
Her secret to discover.  
And the moonlight kissed her hair,  
As though no human hair  
Had laid his kisses there.

"Look up, brown eyes," he said,  
"And answer mine."  
Lift up those silken fringes,  
That hide a happy light,  
Almost divine.  
The jealous moonlight dripped  
To the finger nail applied,  
Where above the eyelid rim,  
Where the colors danced and shined  
On the pretty, changeful thing.

Just the old, old story  
Of light and shade,  
Love, like the opal tender,  
Like it, maybe, to vary—  
Maybe to fade.  
Just the old, tender story—  
Just a glimpse of morning glory  
In an earthly paradise,  
Where the colors danced and shined  
On the pretty, changeful thing.

In a pair of sweet brown eyes,  
Brown eyes a man might well  
Be proud to win!  
Open to him silken lashes,  
Only to shut him in.  
Oh, glad eyes, look together,  
For life's luck, and your weather  
Grows to a fairer thing.  
When young eyes look upon it  
Through a sinister wedding-rim.

## Ten Terrible Minutes in a Train.

One November evening a few years ago I had occasion to travel from Can non street to Spa road station, on the Southwestern railway. It had been a cold, foggy day throughout, and there were comparatively few passengers. The compartment which I entered—a second-class—had one previous occupant, a stoutly-built man of thirty-five or forty. He was attempting, with evidently small success, to read a book, and he sighed about it in his seat in rather a testy fashion.

Having a doubt as to the regularity of the train on such an evening, I said: "I suppose this stops at Spa road?" "Spa road? Of course it does," said this gentleman, with what I considered unnecessary vehemence. "All these trains stop at Spa road."

"Don't thank me, sir," he said, a moment later. "I only answered a simple question—a fool or madman could do that."

Here the train slowly moved off, and the speaker, whose face I had not yet seen, resumed his efforts to read, muttering now and again an expression at the expense of the fog and the cold.

When we reached the glass dome of the borough market the train came to a stop, and for the first time I found myself in a position to obtain a good view of my fellow passenger. Hitherto he had obstinately kept his back or shoulders toward me. Now he turned, and his volume down on the seat and face about. He was, as I have said, a man in the full prime of life. Rather over the average height, he had the broad shoulders, full chest and nervous hands of an athlete. The impression which his features made on me was decidedly unpleasant. Yet, save for the features, which had a peculiar and indescribable gleam in them, the face was not an unhand some one.

"I did not know that we were so close to the Crystal Palace," he said, brusquely. "The Crystal Palace?" I said, in some surprise. "We are not near the Crystal Palace."

"Just so, just so! And yet a trip up above this detestable fog beyond the clouds would be enjoyable. In a night like this it would be peculiarly so; don't you agree with me?"

"Not quite," I said; "for my own part I'd much rather be at my friend's. You would, would you? Look at that, sir, that taste that cursed fog. He threw open the window, and certainly the fog which poured in was bad enough in all conscience."

"I grant you it is not pleasant, either for eyes or throat," I said. "I knew you would," continued my strange companion. "Any one would be glad to get out of it. The man who would free you from it would deserve your thanks, would he not?"

There was a light in the speaker's eyes which I did not like, and there was a movement at the corners of his mouth opposite of pleasant. While not feeling the least dread of him I was yet not without a strong desire to reach Spa road. As bad luck would have it, while yet we had made half the short journey, the train again came to a sudden stop.

"Yes, he would be a public benefactor who could deliver the people of London from fog," I said. "He would, would he not?" whispered my companion, eagerly. "Then I am the man."

As he spoke he crouched down and looked up at me with a glare that made me start. He buttoned his coat and pulled up his sleeves, as he whispered again: "I am the man. I can free you from these fogs—I can free myself."

For the first time the thought now flashed into my mind that I was alone with a madman. I recognized now that wild light in his eyes, that strange twitching at the corners of his mouth. I did not suppose that I was constitutionally more timid than most of my neighbors; yet at this moment I felt a cold sweat break all over me, and I knew that I looked eagerly out in the darkness hoping that we were near the station. I saw only the fog and the feeble light of here and there a lamp.

Yes, the man was mad, raving mad. There could be no doubt about it. Only a maniac could laugh the mirthless laugh which now came from his throat, as he drew two steps nearer me and hissed at me: "We shall travel together to the moon, and I know the way; with me, attend to the fog."

And I pitied the unfortunate tradesman for the bad debt he had made. While these and a hundred other thoughts were passing through my brain, it seemed to me that an age had transpired. In reality I do not suppose that at the outside more than a minute had elapsed since my unlucky fall. Suddenly as in a dream, I heard the madman, who now was seated astride my chest, hiss: "We'll cut our way to the moon—my knife is sharp. Let's try it on your throat."

With curious deliberation he drew a strong pocket knife, and opened it. "All right, friend, let's try it," he cried, laughing. "Now mind, do not leave the carriage till I have come up to you." "I am swift," said I, and I declared I did not recognize my own voice. "If I go first, you shall certainly not overtake me; you start and I'll follow."

"Me start?" "Yes, you're braver, stronger, and you have the knife; you must go first to clear the way." "Of course, I forgot that," he cried, almost to my horror, so utterly was I surprised. "Of course, I forgot that," he cried again. "I must clear the way."

Still sitting on me he deliberately drew the bright blade across his throat. In another moment I was deluged with blood. At the same time the knife fell from his nerveless grasp. To spring to my feet to seize the open wound and press the edges together was the work of an instant—though the sudden escape made me stagger. At the same moment we reached New Cross station, and a porter threw open the carriage door.

Fortunately, the self-inflicted wound of the madman did not prove fatal. Ultimately I heard that the blood-letting had a beneficial effect on his brain. I discovered next day that he was a most dangerous lunatic who had managed to escape from a private asylum. To my surprise, when I looked at the clock at New Cross I found that the journey from London bridge had not taken ten minutes. They were certainly the longest ten minutes I ever spent—*Fife (Scotland) News.*

## A Famous Duelist.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Academy* gives the history of a famous duelist as follows: The Baron de St. Malo is a Sicilian. He was born master of an immense fortune. He had but one thought—to enjoy it. There was no palace in Palermo like his; his staterooms and chambers were crammed with works of art; ten horses were in his stables, which were paved with marble, had cribs and managers of solid silver, and every bucket of the best English crystal. His wine was the best in Palermo. He kept open house; the ladies of Palermo never crossed his threshold, but his dining-room and drawing rooms were full of the greatest beauties of the city by the world of that Sicilian city; and the public did not share his admiration of the prima donna or leading danseuse then in favor, he would buy every seat and fill the theatre with his guests.

"Your balcony would scarcely travel on such a night," I said, with affected indifference. "The atmosphere is too thick." "Too thick! Do you think so?" he said. "Do. Consider the density of the fog. How could we possibly get through it?"

"Well, there's something in that," he said, sitting down. "Yet the effort is worth a trial. Yes, it is worth a trial. He sprang again to his feet, and approached me. He threw out his strong hands, and made a clutch at my throat. "This is how we begin. This is how I get the gas for the trip. I kill you first to give you the gas. I start my gun and follow you." One instant I gave for help, but it was lost in the report of a fog signal; then we were swaying backward and forward in the carriage in a struggle which was literally for life or death. The madman's breath came hot on my face, his strong arms held me in a fierce embrace. There was a fierce joy in his eyes.

The foam worked out of his mouth, and his teeth gnashed angrily against each other. Life is dear, and I felt no inclination to yield mine without a desperate struggle. I tore my antagonist's hands from my throat, and for a moment forced him to act on the defensive. I shouted again and again for help, and how I longed for Spa road no words can describe. The train was now running at a good rate, and I knew the fog could not be far off. If only I could hold my own for one half minute all would be safe.

## Popular Names of Cities.

Philadelphia, the Quaker City.  
Boston, the Modern Athens; the Hub.  
New York, Gotham.  
Baltimore, the Monumental City.  
Cincinnati, the Queen City.  
New Orleans, the Crescent City.  
Washington, the City of Magnificent Distances.  
Chicago, the Garden City.  
Detroit, the City of Straits.  
Cleveland, the Forest City.  
Pittsburgh, the Smoky City.  
New Haven, the City of Elms.  
Indianapolis, the Railroad City.  
St. Louis, the Mound City.  
Keokuk, the Gate City.  
Louisville, the Fall City.  
Nashville, the City of Rocks.  
Hannibal, the Bluff City.  
Alexandria, the Delta City.

## A Delicious Morsel.

A gentleman traveling in Virginia last summer had occasion to take a stage ride in order to visit the natural bridge. Riding on the seat with the driver he fell into conversation with him, and found that he was an old hunter, who was a veteran in killing deer, bear, and smaller game. Passing a stream, the traveler inquired if it contained fish. "Lots on 'em," was the reply. "What kind?" "Mostly trout," said the driver; "all these mountain streams are full of trout." "They must be fine eating," was the next remark. "Fine eating!" exclaimed the driver; "you just go up to the mountain and catch half a dozen trout about twelve inches long, clean 'em without washin' 'em, rub in some salt, roll 'em in lard meal, and bake 'em in the ashes—good eatin' why, stranger, by heavens! they beat ham."

## TIMELY TOPICS.

A great steamer is to be built for travel between New York and Boston. It will be iron and is supposed to be unsinkable. The fire cannot get at the wood-work and the water cannot get at the engine fires in case of accident. In fact, the new steamer will be a sound steamer in every sense of the word.

The life of a submarine telegraph cable is about by experience to be from ten to twelve years. If a cable breaks in deep water after it is ten years of age it cannot be lifted for repairs, as it will break of its own weight—a fatal difficulty, and for which there seems to be no practicable remedy.

The manufacture of cheap candies from white earth, or terra alba, mixed with a little sugar and glucose, is carried on extensively in New York. A census taker who investigated the confectionary business reports that seventy-five per cent. of these candies is composed of these substances and some candy, notably "gum drops," contain still less sugar.

From a lately published Blue Book in England it appears that between January, 1873, and May, 1880, more than two thousand ships belonging to the British mercantile service have been reported as foundered or missing, and therefore the brightness of the sea bill has its peril against which foresight or care can scarcely insure safety.

The average heat and cold varies but little from year to year. The average of the highest daily record in 1879 was sixty-one and a half, and in 1878 was fifty-eight and three-quarters, which shows an average of the range within five years. The average of the lowest daily record for the year 1879 was forty-four and one-eighth, and for 1878 forty-six and one-quarter, representing the extremes on that side.

Tail, spare and shewy, Mr. Whittier looks no older than he did ten years ago. His dark, unquenchable eye, says the Boston correspondent of the Providence Press, twinkles and glitters with the brightness of youth. Perhaps you tell him a funny little story, and find it funnier still as he draws down his lips into a droll, insouciant smile, and shakes his shoulders, and the wide head under the solemn tall hat, with its brim just a little wider for a sign of his age.

There are three thermometers in use—Fahrenheit's, Reaumur's and the centigrade. The three countries which use Fahrenheit are England, Holland and America, and the standard adopted fixes the boiling point of water at 212 degrees and the freezing point at thirty-two degrees. Russia and Germany use Reaumur's, in which the boiling point is eighty degrees above the freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, in which the boiling point is counted one hundred degrees from the freezing point.

It is always the correct thing to show deference to public opinion. So John Holland, of Castelford, England, thought and he acted on his ideas in this respect. Public opinion was against dogging with a cane in schools, so John who was a teacher, abolished the cane and substituted a shillelagh of good blackthorn. The pupils didn't seem to care for the cane, and the standard adopted by the parents, and the accompanying Mr. Holland was found a couple of dollars for dogging a boy too severely. John now laments the capriciousness of public opinion.

A question that is greatly interesting the French press is that of cremation. The bones and cinders have been discussed in all the Parisian newspapers, having been suggested by the organization of a society similar to that existing at Milan. It is announced that before six months have passed furnaces will be built and all necessary arrangements be made for the reduction into ashes of the great number of dead who appear upon the mortuary lists of that city. The *Figaro* complains that Paris is now a great bone yard, and that the crowding of the cemeteries makes the establishment of crematories an administrative necessity.

Notwithstanding England's enormous indebtedness to her mechanics, but one mechanical workman has ever been honored with a burial in Westminster Abbey, and that was Graham, the clock maker. Graham made exact astronomy possible by his great improvements in time-pieces. He invented the dead-beat escapement and the gridiron compensating pendulum, and he was the first to make a clock that would run for many days without winding. He was also a maker of great quadrants and instruments of that sort. His funeral was attended by all the members of the Royal Society.

A San Francisco exchange gives, for the benefit of young gentlemen to whom cigarettes are dear, the way in which many of them are prepared. The diligent Chinaman have divided the beats of this city among themselves, and at early morning when the spittoons are cleaned out are always on hand. The cigar stumps are carefully gathered by sorters. A portion are placed in a tub of water, and in this tub the Chinaman stamps out the juice for the purpose of dyeing the papers of the chocolate-colored cigarette. The other portion is used for the filling. Now, boys, smoke your cigarettes and be happy.

The general belief is that there are in Utah a great many more women than men. The census returns from that Territory show that this is not the case.

Of a total population of 143,907, it appears 74,471 are males and 69,436 females; of males, 5,035. Of the whole number of people, 99,974 are native born and 43,933 foreign; 143,381 are whites, 304 negroes, 501 Chinese, 804 Indians and half-breeds. Of the most populous counties, Salt Lake, 16,099 males and 15,979 females; Utah, 8,974 males and 8,914 females; Cache, 8,971 males and 8,940 females; Weber, 8,539 males and 8,088 females. The Chinese are located principally in the counties of Box Elder and Salt Lake.

There was some rough wreckage during the year 1880. The total estimate of loss by wreck to all nationalities is \$68,907,600; a pretty high figure for one year. This, of course, includes both cargoes and vessels. Great Britain's share was \$47,405,000, considerably over half the entire amount. This may be some consolation to the gentlemen who resent the decline of the American shipping. All this loss was comprised in a grand total of 1,580 wrecked vessels, a decrease of eight over 1879. Of this number 913 belonged to English owners. The coasts of the British Isles were, as usual, very destructive, having to answer for no less than 480 wrecks of vessels of all nationalities. The loss of human life amounted to about 4,000 souls. About 2,000 vessels were lost through collision.

The timber lands of Washington Territory cover 90,000,000 acres bordering on Puget sound and are traversed by fine logging streams. The timber, principally pine and fir, is equal to any, the soil from which it springs being of great depth and richness, and kept moist by a rain-fall which continues for ten months of the year. The average height of the smallest tree, ranging twelve inches at the smallest end, and without sap. The average height of trees is 900 feet, while many stand 300 feet tall, measuring twelve feet through at the butt. This Territory has also 11,000,000 acres of grazing prairie, where a nutritious bunch-grass keeps green five-sixths of the year, and 5,000,000 acres of wheat lands, which yields from thirty to eighty bushels per acre.

A foreign review of a new book entitled "Curiosities of the Search Room; a Collection of Serious and Whimsical Wills," writes as follows: A certain Dr. Ellerby bequeaths his heart to one friend, his lungs to another and his brains to a third, declaring that if they do not execute his wishes with regard to them he will come and torment them "if it should be by any means possible."

Another testator, an American, requires that his skin may be converted into two drubheads, upon which are to be inscribed Pope's Universal Prayer and the Declaration of Independence; another American, a New Yorker, leaves seventy-five pairs of trousers, to be sold to the highest bidder without examination, no purchaser being allowed to buy more than one pair. In each pair was found a bundle of bank notes representing a thousand dollars. A Frenchman institutes a will in which he bequeaths to his heirs by boys or men, with a prize of eighty pounds to the winner.

A Baptist minister who died last year declares in his will that he thirsts to see the Church of England brought down, and desires all posterity to know that he believes "infant sprinkling to be from his Satanic majesty." One man bequeaths his body to the Imperial gas company to be consumed to ashes in one of their retorts, and a New York spinster desires to employ all her money in building a church, but stipulated that her remains should be mixed up in the mortar used for fixing the first stone.

## A Detective Camera.

A little apparatus which may well be termed a detective camera has recently been invented. To all appearance it looks like a shoeblack's box, which may be slung over the shoulder with a strap, or rested upon the pavement, if need be. In fact, when wanted for work, it is put down on the ground. It carries gelatine plates already in position, with a lens that is always in focus for any distance from twenty to thirty feet. The camera may be used without the least fear of discovery. It may be dropped in the street in the middle of the pavement, before a shop, upon a bridge, any time the owner sees a group he wants a picture of. As the box touches the ground a bulb is squeezed, and the exposure is made. The inventor shows an instantaneous sketch taken on board a steamer of two men by the sides of the paddle box, one of them rubbing his forehead in the most innocent and unconscious manner, while the other relates some story or incident.

It was on a railroad train, and politics had given way to theology, and the young man with a turban had had the floor, and was denouncing the old-fashioned idea of hell. "I tell you," he cried, "man was never intended for such a headish punishment. God never made me for kindling wood." "Reckon not," said the old parson, back near the stove; "too green."

One of the most beautiful and celebrated women in Paris, says the *Quincy Argos*, is Mme. Lopez, widow of the dictator of Paraguay. Few have such a strange and eventful career and spring from obscurity to a position of almost absolute power. When in Paraguay her rule was undisputed. She lived in a palace and reigned a queen. She is a tall, has a fair complexion, large blue eyes, an abundance of light brown hair, and a commanding figure. Mme. Lopez has a striking resemblance to Raganie, and indeed has often been mistaken for the empress. She maintains beautifully, with great dignity and grace, making each guest believe he is a favorite of the empress.

All without account. Mme. Lopez is a very brave, and during the war in Paraguay followed the fortunes of the soldiers, sharing their food, and waiting as they did, with bare feet, thinking the troops would be braver and surer of success if the wife of their own commander shared their hardships. She went through the war, and when her husband fell dead at her feet she was covered with his blood. There was no time for tears. She took command, and turning to the soldiers bade them fire on the enemy. With her husband fell an old comrade of his, and on the battlefield Mme. Lopez promised the dying man, a promise she has nobly kept. The cause was lost, and with her sons and adopted daughter the brave woman fled to Paris. She is a devoted mother, and lives only for the future of her sons. She feels confident that the eldest will occupy a high position in Paraguay, and it is the dream of her life to see him dictator, as his father was. Taking her eldest son, Mme. Lopez returned to Paraguay two years ago, thinking when it was known that the son of the general was in his native country the people would call him to the dictatorship. In this she was disappointed. They were received with hisses, and followed from the steamer to the hotel by a crowd of excited people, who only remembered the cruel acts of "the tyrant," as the general was called, and forgot all the good the general's wife had done. Fearing violence, not for herself but for her son, Mme. Lopez, being a British subject, claimed the protection of an English ship, then in the harbor, and at night was taken through the streets, with a pistol in her hand, determined to sell her life dearly. Since Mme. Lopez has resided in Paris, among her friends are many who knew her in her day of power, and who are now proud to show their regard and admiration for one of the most heroic women and devoted mothers of the age.

The difference between city and their country cousins is more marked than most people believe. The first impression a man has on finding himself for the first time in a great city is of strange excitement, accompanied by a sense of danger. The multiplicity of objects appear fantastic to an eye accustomed to rural scenery; the unintermittent noises, the entangled yet purposeful movements, and, above all, the shifting panoramas of unfamiliar human faces, combine to throw the visitor into a state of mind totally untrue to him. He sees death everywhere on the lookout for a victim. But if the visitor to these strange regions looks at the faces of those he meets in search of some reflection of his own perturbation, he looks in vain.

The countenance of the city man, as he threads his way along the streets, is curiously impassive. At a first glance it appears as if to be unobtrusive; but this is not it. For though he seems to look at nothing, it soon becomes evident that he sees everything.

He mechanically informs himself out of the corner of his eye, of everything that might tend to obstruct or threaten him; and though he passes through a thousand people without encountering the gaze or treading on the toes of any one of them, he will recognize an acquaintance or calculate to an inch the rate of speed at which he must make the crossing in order to escape the omnibus from one direction and the truck from the other.

Doubtless custom and memory will account for a large part of it; yet the impassive face would probably appear far less impressive than it does had not the construction of the facial muscles, brought about by the constant assaults of innumerable impressions and the impossibility of responding to them all, become in a manner fixed.

The houses and the pavements, the vehicles and the hub-bub, produce an effect upon these muscles just the reverse of that exercised by the hills and dales of the country; they press them in instead of drawing them out—in other words, the mind resists them instead of sympathizing with them.

Distress in Germany. A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that the financial distress in Germany is very great. Selling prices and land rents are falling frightfully low. The result is that debtors on mortgage cannot pay the interest of their debts, and are dispossessed, and their properties frequently sold at half the value they had some time ago. This depreciation cannot be attributed to foreign competition, as the importation of corn and other produce has been taxed. It is generally believed that the fall in prices is due to the scarcity of cash.

The gross income derived from tobacco by the farmers of the United States is about \$60,000,000.

We have it upon common report the chewing gum is a substance well-known to the youthful part of the community. The qualities which it possesses at the time that it comes from the confectioner are all familiar to the youngest of us. It certainly seems a very attractive edible. The reason for this is not so hard to find. Think how much eating there is in it in proportion to actual weight and cash value. But there is more in chewing gum than is dreamed of in juvenile philosophy. One can easily comprehend the main ingredients of candy, but who, without being told, would suspect that chewing gum is often only a refined product of petroleum? The time was when the fragrant spruce furnished the most common material purpose. But this is no longer the case. The reader, familiar with the processes of refining coal, is aware that the thick, brown liquid which comes from the earth, at one stage of its manufacture, is strained through heavy linen cloths. The residuum left after this operation is a dirty, brownish yellow wax that smells abominably. That unpromising substance, melted, bleached, deodorized and prepared for commerce, appears in masses that weigh about one hundred pounds, resembling oblong blocks of clouded ice. It has no odor and no taste except what belongs to any wax in its purest state. It may be used for many purposes which it is not necessary to describe now. The manufacturer of chewing gum purchases these blocks ready made to his hand, and at once melts them down. To two hundred pounds of wax he adds about thirty pounds of sugar, and gives the mixture a flavor by the use of some essential oil, as lemon or vanilla, and perhaps adds some coloring matter. The melted mass is poured out upon a clean marble slab and cut into the various shapes known to be marketed.

The youthful episcure rarely becomes so luxurious as to demand balsam of tolu; but, if he does, the manufacturer is ready for him. This resin, which is obtained from South America, is at first in an almost fluid condition. It is the product of a tree known as—now hold your jaw, for the name is worse than a whole box of chewing gum—*Bysoparum toluiferum*. This balsam is boiled by the manufacturer until finally it is brought to such a consistency that it can be run through rollers. It comes out in the shape of a little slender rod of a brownish-yellow color, which is cut into pieces, each about two or two and a half inches long. The balsam may sometimes be mixed with a less costly wax, since its flavor is very marked.

The balsam from the "chicle" tree, from Central America, is used in making what is known as snapping gum. It is very ductile when worked and moistened, and the process of making is similar to that of pulling taffy. The original gum exudes from the tree and forms in a mass sometimes several pounds in weight. Even in this natural state it would be a very satisfactory substance to keep the teeth at bay. It cannot be worn out.

The Great Bridge. The *Chicago Free Press* correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says of the big bridge between New York and Brooklyn. It is too soon yet to say over to Brooklyn and back by way of the bridge, but in returning from Plymouth church we may take a look at it, any way. The last point of view is the platform at the lower end of the Third Avenue elevated railroad. Standing there you see the roadway just in front. All the old buildings are now cleared away and everything can be seen. The ascent from Chatham street to the pier, on New York side, is a long, steep, and trains with heavy loads will have a good pull before reaching the bridge itself. Between the piers the bridge will be level, and the incline on the Brooklyn side will be less than on the New York side, on account of the ground rising rapidly from the river. The width of the roadway is about equal to that of Broadway. The cost of the bridge thus far has been \$12,000,000. When the work is finished the outlay will probably run close on \$14,000,000. Whether the bridge is worth so much money or not is a question. The original estimate put the cost at \$3,000,000, and there were people who thought all the work could be done for that sum. Then it went up to \$5,000,000, next to \$7,000,000, and that to \$8,000,000, again to \$10,000,000, and now the actual outlay is over \$12,000,000, and there are several counties still to hear from. It is pretty hard to say just when the bridge will be finished, but I think there is a fair chance of getting over to Brooklyn by it before the world's fair opens in 1883.

A Sea of Fire. Among the petroleum products of Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian, now beginning to be known as they deserve, is one communicating with the sea which produces at times a very striking phenomenon. The floating oil that covers the surface for many acres round is frequently ignited by accident, turning the smooth water into a veritable lake of fire. The most famous of these conflagrations, to which the superstitious of the natives give the name of "Shaitan's Noon" (Devil's Light), occurred in the autumn of 1879. It broke out in the middle of the night, and was declared by a Russian naval officer, who witnessed it from the deck of a gunboat, to be the most striking spectacle he had ever seen. The sheet of flame waved to and from the wind like a flag, lighting up the shores for miles, and making every point and rock clear as at midday. Far as the eye could reach the smooth water was all one red blaze, and the deep crimson glow which it threw into the sky was visible to the inhabitants of several inland districts far out of sight of the sea itself.

Will. There is no chance, no destiny, no fate, Can circumvent or hinder or delay This firm resolve of a determined soul. Gilt count for nothing; will alone is great. All things give way before it, soon or late. What obstacle can stay the mighty force Of the sea-seeking river in its course, Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait? Each will-born soul must win what it deserves. Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves Where highest action or inaction serves The one great aim.

Why even death stands still And waits an hour sometimes for such a will. —*Eliza Wheeler.*

## HUMOROUS.

A slight hand performance—(Giving the mitten to a sailor.) Goliath was the first person who wore a bang on his forehead. A paper in New York is called the *Wheel*. It ought to circulate. The sign "Beware of Dog" is stuck up that he who reads may run. There is nothing more chilling to an ardent lover than the Beautiful's No. Some men's noses are like a meek book, the more immoral they are, the more red they are. "A little learning is a dangerous thing." So is a little dynamite. —*Rome Sentinel.*

A cat in a strange garret is not half so much frightened as a bachelor at a sewing society. Never call a woman "Birdie" who has kept your dinner waiting for three mortal hours.

Why do girls kiss each other while men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, and the men have. The vanity of the female sex. Many a good man's fortune wrecks! No matter what the time of the year! Woman's woman, and ever dear! —*Philadelphia Item.*

The tobacco chewer will find that by throwing away his old plugs he'll soon be able to buy a new lot. —*Richmond Editor.*

The difference between St. Julien and the stars and stripes, is that one is a flag and the other a neat flag. —*Marathon Independent.*

In the neighborhood of Savannah oysters grow in riotous abundance, and are often so prolific in one spot as to aggregate into bunches weighing 100 pounds. Nautical.—Husband (jokingly). "Oh, I'm the malnasty of the family." Wife. —"Yes, and the fib-bone commandment and the—Small boy (from experience). —"And the spanker, too, mamma." [Applause.]

It is estimated that the number of killed and wounded in the sanguinary struggle between Chiff and Perdu, during the past two years, would almost fill a one-horse street car. War is a terrible thing. —*Norristown Herald.*

He held one end and she the other; What did he wish? I could not tell; He pulled, she pulled, and then her mother Came in; perchance 'twas just as well. For after it was passed he told me His wish, a wish I should not name, 'Twas for a kiss; a third said near me And told me here; 'twas the same.

United States Senator-elect Miller, of California, lost an eye while commanding a battery of Union volunteers at Liberty Gap, Tennessee, during Rosecrank's advance from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga.

"Now I understand," remarked Oldenbury, with a sigh, after vainly trying to get a view of the stage over the bonnet in front of him, "now I understand what they mean by the height of fashion." —*Boston Transcript.*

"Eloquiste" writes to us to inquire if in our opinion it would be proper for him to support a young lady if she was taken with a faint—even if he hadn't been introduced. Proper, young man certainly—prop her, by all means.—*Cleveland Sun.*

A young student was asked by his sweetheart, who had an uncommonly thick head of hair, what he thought of it, and absently answered he thought it would present a fine field for the study of natural history. They were never married. —*Andrew's Bazaar.*

"Is your wife a Democrat or a Republican?" asked one Bookland citizen of another in a store this morning. "She's neither," was the prompt response, and then glancing cautiously around and seeing his voice to a horse whisperer explained: "She's a Home-lander." —*Bookland Courier.*

A gentleman was complaining on change that he had invested a rather large sum of money in Wall street and lost it all. A sympathetic friend asked him whether he had been a bull or bear. To which he replied: "Neither, I was a jackass." —*Chicago Tribune.*

Some give their gold and silver, Because the love to give; Some give it for the glory, They surely will receive. Some give their hard earned dollars With a pure and just intent; But the money they give away For a pittance they get out.



# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its twenty-fifth (25th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—Thanks to Col. Armfield for Congressional Documents.

—We have received pamphlet copy of the interesting report of the Board of Agriculture.

—The Mormon preachers are said to meet with considerable success in the Eastern portion of the State.

—Great destruction and suffering in the farming districts of Minnesota are reported on account of the deep snows and extremely cold weather.

No. 2 of the Monthly Bulletin of our State Department of Agriculture, a valuable publication of its kind, received. It should be extensively circulated.

—The term of a number of magistrates will expire in six weeks. As the Legislature will appoint their successors, competent men should be recommended to the Legislature for the office of magistrates in the several counties.

—Col. L. L. Polk, for some time associate editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, has retired from that paper. He has been elected Secretary of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, and it is said contemplates commencing the publication of an Agricultural paper shortly.

PROHIBITION.—It is believed that the Legislature will pass a law against the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State, and submit the question to the people for ratification or rejection.

Does any one really believe that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of an absolute prohibition liquor law?

—We are pleased to see that there is a strong opposition among the leading papers of North Carolina, to the imposition of additional indebtedness on the State.

The Charlotte Democrat sounds the alarm and says:

We see that there is a considerable gathering of the Construction Bondholders at Raleigh, with counsel, &c. Don't let them secure the enactment of schemes that will cause thousands of the best men in the State to denounce and oppose the action of a Democratic Legislature, and thereby seriously, if not fatally, injure the Democratic party of North Carolina.

One thing is as certain as death, the people of this State will never endorse or approve of an additional bonded debt of two and a half or three millions of dollars to satisfy the exorbitant demands of the Construction Bondholders. Let them take what the State promised (the stock). We are in favor of complying with proper pledges but opposed to giving anything more.

We again urge the Legislature not to go into the business of making new counties. There are at least twenty villages on the watch to see what comes of the efforts to slice up Granville, Wake, Franklin, Watauga and Orange. If they succeed, then other counties must be formed or there will be great complaint. Every Railroad village wants to be a county seat. There are thirty counties that ought to be reduced to ten by merging them.—Wilmington Star.

You are right, and we hope members of the Legislature will not permit themselves to be over-persuaded by blandishments and courtesies in voting for new counties. Those who vote for new counties cannot complain when propositions are made to divide their own counties. The advocates of new counties are generally those who want to increase the number of salaried offices for their own or their friends' benefit.—Charlotte Democrat.

The frequent changes of holding the Courts is another evil, for the benefit and convenience of a few lawyers, and to the confusion of Court calendars.

—The New York Evening Post says that in the year 1879 there was paid out for intoxicating drinks by the people of Germany the sum of \$50,000,000, and by those of France \$680,000,000, of Great Britain, \$750,000, and of the United States, \$720,000,000—making a total of \$2,700,000,000.

—The widow of General Sutter, the famous discoverer of gold in California, died at her home in Litz, Pennsylvania, last week.

—At a meeting of the Irish Land League in New York and Brooklyn, resolutions were adopted denouncing the British government.

—The storm on Sunday in Pensacola and New Orleans was the heaviest on record.

## Congress.

The river and harbor bill, as finally agreed upon in Congress, appropriates \$10,189,800. Among the items are the following for North Carolina: Cape Fear River, \$10,000; Currituck Sound, Cointock Bay, North River, and bar, \$30,000; French Broad River, \$5,000; Neuse River, \$10,000; Pamlico and Tar Rivers, \$10,000; Scuppernon River, \$1,000; Trent River, \$2,000; Great Pee Dee River, \$6,000.

The select committee of the House on the inter-oceanic canal agreed to report favorably to the House, Representative Wells' bill to incorporate the inter-oceanic transit company, after amending it to provide that the government shall guarantee payment of the interest on \$50 million dollars of bonds of the company for 15 years at the rate of six per cent. House resolution inviting the governor and people of France to take part in the Yorktown centennial passed in the Senate.

## Ireland.

Irish Affairs in Parliament came to a crisis by the expulsion and arrest for one day of the leading obstructionists. The Speaker exercised arbitrary power, but it was necessary to save Parliament. It is said there had nothing so momentous happened since the days of Cromwell. The action created intense excitement in Ireland to an unprecedented degree. It is expected that all leaders and organizers of the Land League will be arrested on one plea or another, and in order to insure the funds of the league they have been taken to France.

LONDON, February 5.—The Parliament at its meeting yesterday, decided that after a division upon the second reading of the coercion bill they should announce their intention of abandoning further protest against government measures, as opposition was hopeless.

The arrest of Mr. Davitt, a "kick-out-of-man" created intense indignation among the Parnellites. Indignatory language is given as the reason for the revocation of his "kick-out-of-man." It is now reported that Davitt will be treated kindly and released after the Irish question is settled. The Land Leagues are firm and will endeavor to keep up their organization.

—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist illustrates the value of manufacturing industries in the South by the publication of some figures in connection with the three leading cotton mills in the vicinity of that rapidly growing city. These three establishments have a capital of \$1,600,000, give employment to over 1,700 operatives, and annually distribute among them \$400,000. Thus, during the past four years, these operatives have been paid in cash \$1,500,000; during the same four years these three mills paid out in dividends to the stockholders \$540,000, and expended for the purchase of cotton for manufacturing purposes \$5,673,680. One of these mills, the Sikee, is being considerably enlarged, and will soon employ 1,000 operatives and distribute among them annually \$225,000. These, says the Baltimore Sun, are certainly encouraging figures, and indicate the wealth which may be looked for when the South becomes a great manufacturing section.—Messenger.

—The Weekly Trade Journal, New York, in its weekly issue, December 31, records the building of four new paper mills and additions for two others; also the erection of five wood-pulp mills, one of which is built to work up the wood on 20,000 acres in Pennsylvania. Some will be curious to know what becomes of all paper made. One item, outside of the immense quantity consumed in books and journals, not generally taken into account, requiring many tons, in paper-car wheels. Two factories making these wheels—one at Chicago and one at Hudsonville, N. Y.—are worked to their utmost capacity, and cannot keep up with the orders. These paper wheels are used largely on the sleeping cars because they run with less noise.—Goldboro Messenger.

—General Skobelev's detailed account of the storming of Geok-Tepe shows that the Russian assault was made simultaneously by distinct columns, that the final breaches were made by the explosion of mines. Several hundred Turkish prisoners were buried in the explosion. The hand-to-hand fighting with the Tekes on the wall lasted over an hour, after which there was desperate fighting in the fortress. The day was finally decided by the capture of the hill-round of Döngelteppe. Over five thousand corpses of Tekes were found inside the fortress. The trenches were also filled with corpses. Numbers were killed during the pursuit. Four thousand families were found in the fortress and seven hundred Persian prisoners.—Goldboro Messenger.

—A great murder trial has just come off at Maryville, Missouri. Two boys, Albert P. and Charles E. Talbot, were tried, and convicted for assassinating their father September last. They were sentenced to be hanged on March 25, 1881. They both deny their guilt. The trial created the greatest interest, and the scene in court when they were sentenced is described as heartrending. Women shrieked and strong men wept.—Star.

—Cheesquag or Sparrow, a Cherokee Indian, of Graham, died a few weeks ago, claiming to be 140 years old. He claimed to have a distinct memory of the revolutionary war. He was the last relic of his tribe, who stuck pertinaciously to the ancient Indian garb. He never donned the unmentionables.

—Boy who kills the Horse? It needs Kendall's Spavin Cure. See their advertisement.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Condensed from the Evening Visitor.

In SENATE, Monday, Jan. 31, Mr. Bernard, bill to provide for a Supreme Court, and library room and a mansion for the Governor.

In HOUSE, the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to organize the county of Durham, out of Wake and Orange.

Resolution requesting our members of Congress to use their influence to have the tax on tobacco and snuff repealed.

Bills were introduced and referred. A message was received from the Governor, and the bill to divide the line between this State and the States of South Carolina and Virginia, asking that the State Geologist be appointed a commissioner to settle the lines with commissioners from those States. The message was sent to the Senate with a request to print.

Resolution in regard to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad having been reported on unfavorably by the committee, was taken up.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion prevailed—yeas 43, nays 29.

Senate resolution requesting our members of Congress to use their influence to have the Commissioner of Agriculture made Secretary of Agriculture was taken up and passed its several readings.

In SENATE, Tuesday, the greatest portion of the day was spent in discussing the bill to allow defendants to testify in certain cases.

In HOUSE the bill to repeal the law against carrying concealed weapons was defeated, only one vote in its favor. Good.

The bill to allow convict labor by any county or town, passed.

An act to prevent cruelty to animals is a law.

In SENATE, Wednesday, several bills were presented and debated upon.

The House bill to regulate the practice on appeals from justices' court was passed.

Bill to amend chapter 276 of the laws of 1876 and 1877, with regard to county officers requiring justices of the peace to make returns of fines to the county commissioners, passed its several readings. Bill for expediting the services of criminal process, passed its several readings.

In SENATE, Thursday, very little business was done. A bill was introduced to require the sale of certain bonds and apply the proceeds to the common school fund.

In HOUSE, some half a dozen bills for the keeping in repair the public roads of the State, were tabled. Bill to amend the school law was tabled.

In SENATE, Friday, a number of bills were introduced, of no interest to our readers. We note the following:

Senate bill to secure better draining of Grassy Fork Creek, Davie County, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, of Davie, it was made the special order for Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Ordered to be printed.

Senate bill, to protect clients against fraudulent attorneys. Passed its third reading.

Senate bill 103, to allow defendants in all criminal actions to testify in their own behalf, was laid on the table.

Senate bill, to amend the charter of the town of Winston, passed its third reading.

House bill, Senate bill 315, to make the Dan River, in Stokes county, a law full river, passed its third reading.

House bill 24, Senate bill 312, to incorporate the Dan Valley and Yadkin River Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

In HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Bunting the bill to limit punishment in the State's prison to thirty years was taken from the table and placed on the calendar. The bill was then put on its second reading. Mr. Bunting advocated the bill.

On motion of Mr. Rose the bill was tabled.

Senate amendment to the bill incorporating the North State Mining Company was concurred in.

Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Winston Railroad, passed.

In SENATE, Saturday, prohibitory petitions continue to be presented. A bill was introduced to allow married women and widows to vote on prohibitory questions. Bill to amend charter of the town of Winston, passed its third reading. Bill to incorporate Shiloh Academy, in the county of Davidson, passed its third reading. Bill to authorize the North Carolina Railroad to extend its road and build branches therefor.

Amended by Mr. Glenn. That nothing in the said bill shall prevent or interfere with the construction of the North Carolina extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad, from Danville, near Winston, to some point on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, in the county of Ireddell; but said company is hereby authorized to build said road under the organization and consolidation heretofore made by the stockholders of the lines consolidated.

Mr. Tucker was opposed to the amendment, being attached to the bill. While he had no objection to the amendment itself, it ought not to be put on as a rider to a bill with which it had no connection. He offered another amendment to strike out all after the "county of Ireddell," in line 12.

Mr. Tucker was actively opposed by Messrs. Glenn and Williamson. Mr. Davie, offered an amendment that Mocksville, in the county of Davie, be included in the bill. Passed its third reading—yeas 24.

In HOUSE, among others, bill to authorize the town of Salisbury to complete its graded school house, passed its third reading.

Senate bill 211, to amend the law with regard to mechanics' liens extending the time in which liens may be filed to six months, passed its several readings.

## News of the Week.

—There was a heavy snow north and West, January 31.

—Eighty million dollars' worth of hogs are sold every year by the United States to foreign lands.

—There are now 1,247 persons employed in the census office in Washington, 669 males and 548 females; also 98 messengers and 16 watchmen.

—It is generally believed that there are not less than 200 Indians, in bands of from ten to thirty, on the war path in New Mexico, and not less than forty people have been murdered by them during the last fifteen days.

—Twenty convicts were sent up to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Their addition to the present force will bring the number of able-bodied convicts on the work up to over 500.

—If your horse has a spavin use Kendall's Spavin Cure. See their advertisement.

—The Government of Japan is making strenuous efforts to economize, and in pursuance of this policy has ordered the sale to private individuals of factories which were formally established by the State to stimulate native industries. The various public departments have also been instructed to reduce their expenses, and guards heretofore attending Privy Councilors have been abolished. By these and other measures which are in progress a saving of about \$10,000,000 annually is to be effected, which sum is to be devoted to the redemption of paper currency.

PHILCARPIN IN DIPHTHERIA.—Last week fifty-two children died in Brooklyn of diphtheria. Sad reports of similar mortality came from other quarters. It is our duty to call the special attention of American physicians to the extraordinary success which is now reported in Germany, in this disease, from the use of the vaccine virus. It is given in ordinary doses internally, and a large number of cases have been reported by different physicians wherein the results were astonishingly good. The vaccine virus exercises its specific effect on the salivary glands, the false membrane detaches, the inflammatory phenomena disappears, and improvement begins.

We particularly request our readers to try this treatment and report their results, whether good or bad.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

## AN APPEAL.

From the Mothers, Wives, Daughters and Sisters of North Carolina to Her Legislature.

We, the women of North Carolina, do earnestly appeal to the Legislature of 1881 to grant us help in the direct and indirect support of our husbands and children. No cruelties ever practiced by one portion of the human race upon another equal in extent and atrocity the evils brought upon us as women and children by the sale of intoxicating liquors. The bread-stuffs which should feed us are turned into fiery poison, which destroys the bodies and wrecks the lives of our husbands and children. The modern application of steam as a motive power enables the agents of Satan to flood the country with the fearful "fire-water," which is well termed by the Indians, and trains drawn by steam engines carry it to every neighborhood, and almost literally to every door. The poor Indians, ignorant, degraded, and wretched, are driven from their white oppressors by murdering men, women and children. This, however, seems a mere trifle with the new and gigantic foe which now faces us, the liquor traffic. It is the worst enemy we have in this case, and not the sinners; for you well know that as a general thing women do not drink. There are hundreds of thousands of widows whose husbands lie in drunkards' graves; there are hundreds of thousands of orphan children deprived of education, deprived of a decent living, deprived of all kindly paternal care, because their fathers fill drunkards' graves. No words can portray the sufferings of the drunkard's family. He has left his wife and children, and has left them in the hands of the devil. There are rumors that the wealthy liquor dealers and manufacturers are spending vast sums to prevent the passage of prohibitory laws by the present Legislature. If our North Carolina Legislature is what has been called in all ages of our republic an honorable body, it cannot be bribed. We entreat you as the helpless to the strong. We entreat you by your hope of eternal salvation. We entreat you to remember God's fearful warning: "He that shutteth his ears to the cry of the distressed, and his eyes to see his brother in need, shall be cut off, and shall not be heard." We appeal to you as patriots, save your country! We appeal to you as fathers, save your sons from the horrors of the drunkard; save your daughters from the horrible fate of drunkard's wives!

In England, where statistics are more carefully kept than here, it is stated that from the effects of the sale of liquors the loss of life from this one cause averages six hundred thousand annually in that small kingdom. What war did she ever engage in that cost her this number of lives annually? What pestilence ever swept so many hapless sufferers into the grave? All intelligent people know that the temperance cause of Maine has been successful. Those who deny this fact are grossly ignorant and false. What has been done there can be done here. God has given you the power to do it. You can make a ship about to sink, with hundreds of thousands of your helpless fellow creatures on board. There is no help except in you. If you let this liquor traffic go, and let it go, life will be required at your hands. One who you look at the fearful amount of suffering and raise no finger to save. Christ gave His life to save you, will you not give each one a single vote?

—Charlotte Observer.

—The State of North Carolina is not the only State warring against whisky. Petitions signed by tens of thousands of people, asking its enactment in Maine, have been presented to the Assembly of that State, and a bill has been introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature providing for the holding of a special election next May, at which the people shall vote in favor of the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

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—The Legislatures of the States which elected United States Senators on Tuesday met in joint convention on the 19th and ratified the results as follows: Gen. J. R. Hawley (Rep.), from Connecticut, to succeed W. W. Eaton (Dem.); Henry L. Davis (Rep.), re-elected from Massachusetts; Eugene Hale (Rep.), from Maine, to succeed Hannibal Hamlin (Rep.); John Sherman (Rep.), from Ohio, to succeed Allen G. Thurman (Rep.); O. D. Conger (Rep.), from Michigan, to succeed a Republican; Thomas F. Bayard (Dem.), re-elected from Delaware; S. R. J. McMillan (Rep.), re-elected from Minnesota; Gen. Benj. Harrison (Rep.), from Indiana, to succeed J. E. McDonaid (Dem.); F. M. Cockrell (Dem.), re-elected from Missouri. In West Virginia the Democracy has nominated Mr. Camden, and in Wisconsin Mr. F. Sawyer has been nominated by the Republicans. In Pennsylvania the contest still rages and no choice has been made.—News-Observer.

—Statement from a well-known Drug House.—Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup is the most popular Expectorant we are selling. HADLEY BROS., 317 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis.

WHERE THE FORESTS ARE GOING.—To make shoe pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our lumber matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The burning of bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood or what will cover with forests about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repair consumes about 200,000 more. The ties of the railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all the railroads would cost \$45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways which American forests are going. There are others: packing boxes, for instance, cost \$124, \$12,000,000 while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than \$100,000,000.

—The Memphis Avalanche says: Ten years ago the present site of Birmingham, Ala., was a cotton field. Now it is a brisk manufacturing town, with a population of 6,000, and bright prospects for the future.

—The Mormons are still working at their new temple. It is now twenty years since it was commenced, \$4,000,000 have been expended and it is one-fourth completed. The building is being completed of Utah granite, and when finished will be the finest church edifice, if not the finest building in America. It will require \$







